

REPORT NO

SUPPLEMENT TO  
REPORT NO.

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(May 4 - 10, 1953)

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1. (1a) SOVIET ECONOMIC PENETRATION: Peking (May 5) quoted a Kazakh delegate to the Seventh Trade Union Congress, a representative of the Sino-Soviet Petroleum Company, as praising cordial relations between Soviet company officials and Sinkiang natives, who "enjoy living together" as well as working together. Peking reported in numeral code (May 8) that Tihua was holding an exhibit of Soviet and Chinese construction.

2. (1b) SINO-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP: Mukden stated (May 9) that the Northeast population held celebrations honoring the Soviet victory over Fascist Germany. Peking in numeral code (May 11) transmitted the Soviet Order of the Day on the Victory Anniversary, and reported that the Northeast Sino-Soviet Friendship Association was holding victory meetings. Canton said (May 6) that Kwangtung sugar mill workers sent greetings to Soviet workers on May Day.

Peking in numeral code (May 4) quoted a TASS dispatch giving a China trade union delegate's impressions of Moscow May Day celebrations. Peking announced in numeral code (May 7) that Lithuania's Museum of Revolutionary History held an exhibition depicting China's achievements, and added (May 8) that Moscow had published Hu Chiao-mu's "Thirty Years of the Chinese Communist Party."

3. (1c) SOVIET SUPERIORITY: Peking (May 9) reported a Trade Union Congress talk by Resist America-Aid Korea Transport Corps delegate (Fa) Yung crediting Soviet shop advisers with the remarkable technical progress achieved by Chinese workers. Peking asserted in numeral code (May 6) that the Changchun Scientific Institute made spectacular achievements in construction materials research through Soviet methods. Peking added (May 7) that a Soviet expert at the Lungfeng colliery, Fushun, eliminated gas explosions by use of air pumps. Peking stated in numeral code (May 8) that State sheep farms in the Sikang Tibetan area (improved their flocks by use) of Soviet sheep.

Peking in numeral code (May 9) reported Soviet celebrations honoring the Russian inventor of the radio; claimed that Taiyuan workers had made stainless steel "up to Soviet standards"; and, said that the Northwest Agricultural Institute had successfully adopted Soviet teaching methods. Peking reported (May 10) that Lai Jo-yu lauded Russian industrial progress and urged Chinese workers "to learn from the USSR."

Mukden (May 7) quoted the Tungpei JIH PAO as saying that Soviet experts, and reliance on advanced Soviet technology, made possible the successful installation of automatic machinery at "Ankang." Antung asserted (May 7) that workers at factory no. 206 successfully promoted Soviet production experiences.

Shanghai stated (May 10) that Shanghai hospitals had cured cases heretofore considered incurable by use of progressive Soviet medical practices. Wuhan (May 4) quoted Central-South Deputy Chairman Yeh Chien-ying as telling cadres to promote construction among the masses after first studying Soviet experiences.

4. (1a) WAR BURDENS: Peking reported in numeral code (May 4) that 44 young women, trained at Fushun as safety technicians, would be given mining assignments. Peking in numeral code (May 6) credited Marriage Law implementation propaganda with overcoming rural feudalistic practices; "as a result, women have taken a greater interest in production and in improving their abilities."

Shanghai (May 8) broadcast a talk, "Daughters of China at the Korean Front," extolling war exploits of women. Chungking announced (May 8) that the Yunnan power plant had trained one group of women workers, with a second group soon to start training.

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Peking stated in numeral code (May 9) that 1,200 Western-type medical practitioners, who had no licenses "because they did not have the qualifications," were examined in Tientsin, and provision was made for licensing them.

5. (2c) ECONOMIC DIFFICULTIES: Peking in numeral code (May 4) announced the arrival of an African trade delegation, and (May 10) mentioned Soviet and Czech salesmen "who came to China to promote trade." Peking in numeral code (May 10) reported that British capitalists were "angered at American attempts" to cut off trade with Communist channels.

Peking stated in numeral code (May 5) that through Soviet "retail sales estimation" methods, the Northeast Merchandise Company had improved its operating efficiency and sales. Peking claimed in numeral code (May 8) that Kansu Moslems had "solved their livelihood and production problems" by selling products to State trading companies. Nanking reported (May 10) that 46 Wuhsi business establishments were "persuaded by their shop clerks not to close up."

Nanking announced (May 4) that the Kiangsi Coal Mining Administration had ordered power conservation, and organized teams to implement the order. Shanghai reported (May 4) that Shanghai firms owing unpaid income taxes would be prosecuted, and added (May 9) that local rentals above 5 million yuan must be registered.

6. (3a) BUREAUCRATIC WEAKNESSES: Peking in numeral code (May 7) reported that the Central-South Flood Prevention Office had ordered cadres to "overcome bureaucracy" and improve techniques in flood control. Tsitsihar announced (May 8) that many plans submitted by local State enterprises had been pronounced impractical. Canton said (May 7) that local cadres had been mobilized to combat bureaucracy. Chungking (May 10) quoted the Szechwan Election Committee's warnings against bureaucracy and "violation of discipline."

7. (3a) STRENGTHENING PARTY CONTROL: Peking stated in numeral code (May 5) that the Communist Party was training teachers for Marxist-Leninist theory classes among cadres. Peking said in numeral code (May 7) that 3,100 Central-South cadres were (reassigned) following "completion of the readjustment program," and added (May 9) that Youth Corps units organized among the Chinese People's Volunteers in Korea had given outstanding performances.

Shanghai announced (May 4) that the Communist Party's Marx-Lenin Night School was conducting cadre classes in Soviet documents. Sian reported (May 5) that the Northwest Youth Corps now had 14,905 chapters with a total of 335,300 members, of whom 7,775 had become Communist Party members.

8. (3a) IDEOLOGICAL PROMOTION: Peking announced in numeral code (May 4) that the People's Publishing House had reprinted thousands of Marx's works in honor of his birth anniversary; that the Post Office would print special anniversary stamps; and, that the JEN MIN JIH PAO ran editorials calling for application of Marxist theories. Peking (May 5) reported various local Marx Anniversary meetings.

Shanghai announced (May 4) that a local workers' exhibit would commemorate Marx's birth anniversary. Chungking asserted (May 8) that the masses were buying copies of Marx's "Das Kapital." Sian, Mukden, and Canton (May 6) reported Marx Memorial Meetings.

9. (3a) COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY INDICATIONS: Peking reported in numeral code (May 5) that the People's Government had settled Muli Tibetan Area, Sikang, disputes by cooperating with the minorities to "wipe out special agents and bandit remnants." Mukden announced (May 7) that Northeast cadres had been ordered to tighten inspections because of the frequency of devastating forest fires. Tsinan said (May 8) that Tientsin, Shantung, teachers were ordered to concentrate on teaching, and to restrain distracting social activities and "the holding of too many meetings."

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10. (3e) AGRICULTURAL REMOLDING: Mukden (May 8) reported the existence of: 542 Northeast State Farms, 29 of them mechanized; six collective farms; and, 1,307 cooperatives. Peking stated in numeral code (May 7) that the State Hsintuchiao Farm, Sikang, which was started in April, would promote the use of modern equipment among Tibetan farmers. Peking announced (May 9) that the Shantung Communist Party had designated "basic counties" where rural work would be strengthened.

Nanking (May 8) reported that Huaiyin, Yencheng, and Hsuehchow, Kiangsu, cadres were directing peasants suffering from crop failure "to promote relief production and help themselves." Chungking reported (May 5) that Ta Hsien, Szechwan, cadres were ordered to "refrain from a dictatorial attitude" in promoting farm production. According to Peking in numeral code (May 6) the JEN MIN JIH PAO quoted from Lenin in saying that though the peasant is slower than the worker in accepting Communist leadership, "his stability and reliability are a million times greater."

Peking reported in numeral code (May 6) that Chiaohsien, Kirin, authorities had transferred surplus manpower to construction projects in order to "control the aimless movement of peasants." Sian said (May 5) that Shensi local authorities were notified not to allow peasants to "drift to town aimlessly," and that 8,600 peasants from Shensi and 4,000 from Kiangsu, Shantung, and Honan had "listened to persuasion" and left Sian for home after being provided with traveling expenses.

11. (4) BORDER MINORITIES: Peking stated in numeral code (May 3) that Sinkiang now published the HSIN SHENG HUO in Hsibo dialect, and added (May 7) that 74,040 Sinkiang private commercial enterprises were organizing a federation.

Peking announced in numeral code (May 7) that 50 iron workers were sent to Juili Hsien, Sikang, to make farm implements because of the shortage there. Chungking asserted (May 8) that the People's Liberation Army and other Chinese missions had made great contributions to Lhasa's cultural, industrial, and agricultural development.

12. (4) ASIAN AFFAIRS: Peking asserted in numeral code (May 8) that the "long and truculent" U.S. rule had aroused anti-American sentiment among the Japanese, who were developing organized opposition to the use of Chinese and Korean war prisoners as special agents, and are demanding the immediate release of the prisoners.

Peking claimed in numeral code (May 9) that the "puppet Quirino Government" was in panic because of increasing Huk attacks. Curfews had been ordered, with Americans warned not to travel at night. The PHIM THAI was quoted as saying that the Thai masses, anxious to avoid war, want their government to refuse the use of Thai bases to foreign troops.

Peking (May 10) quoted Chinese officials in denouncing as "fabrications" Wellington Koo's charges, published by the NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE, that China, the USSR, and the Viet Minh had signed an agreement for the use of Chinese manpower and Russian equipment in Vietnam. TASS also denied the report, calling it "sheer fabrication, intended to mislead world public opinion."

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